Paris, April 15, 1852.

The "Moving" in Paris-The Ceremonies of the Hely Week-Extraordinary Promenade-Exhibi-non of Paintings-Sale of Louis Philippe's Books-The Balls and Parties-The Operas, Theatres, etc.

Paris is to-day up and down, and overturned in all directions. It is the moving day of the inhabitants of the capital of France, and our streets have been and are still blockaded with carts loaded with furniture, carriers with hands full of globes, clocks, Ac., servant girls helping them or accompanying the loads, and masters or mistresses surveying the whole affair. To-day the kitchens are in such disorder, as to render it impossible to prepare even an omelette for the dinner of the new inmates of a house; and the hotel-keepers, bar-rooms, and sausage sell-ere of Paris will reap a rich harvest, owing to the backy chance of the 15th of April. How many quarrels will this evening take place among the best mited couples! How many angry words will be said to servants! Well, this is but one of the miseries of Parisian life; and fortunately the weather has been so favorable, as to render these tedious proceedings of the moving as agreeable as possible. The sun continues to shine, the air is as pure and mild as in one of the finest days of spring, and the utmost tranquillity prevails in the city.

The ceremonies of the Holy Week have been

The ceremonies of the Holy Week have been attended by a very great crowd this year, and it has been remarked, that the number of persons who performed their religious duties was double what it was last year. Every one knows how imposing are the ceremonies of the Catholic religion, and what an impression they make upon the mind and the heart. Never (though I am not a forvent Catholic,) have I witnessed a more striking ceremony than that of bathing the feet of the twelve poor by the Archbishop of Paris, which took place on Friday last, at Notre Dame. The noble head of Monsignor Sibour, the dignified countenance of his clergy, everything moved the heart, and gave a deep impression of sympathy for these men who devote themselves to instruction.

On Easter Sunday, the churches were so crowded acto make us suppose that the streets of Paris had

ato make us suppose that the streets of Paris had been entirely deserted. The Roman Catholic liturgy was celebrated with great pageant in all the temples of the city, and even in the chapel of the Tuileries, where the Prince President attended the mass. At the Invalides, Marshal Prince Jerome, attended by Generals Sanboul and Rieard, went to the church, here the commonly was delivated in the most where the ceremonies were delivered in the most selemn style. There is an ancient custom, which was bet neglected this year; that is, to assemble the members of each family and to enjoy an excellen

where the ceremonies were delivered in the most solem style. There is an ancient custom, which was bet neglected this year; that is, to assemble the members of each family and to enjoy an excellent dinner, which is cooked in the most approved style. A ham makes the principal dish of the family dinner, and is accompanied by all the delicacies of the sesson.

Before proceeding any further in my description of the fashionable events of the week, I will offer my readers a few items relative to the last days of the promenade on Longchamp. Among all the fellies which are following each other in Paris, Longchamp is one of those which cannot be accounted for. If one were to relate to the tribes of Sieux, Black Feet, or Camanche Indians, that there is a civilized nation, on the other side of the water, which congregates during three days, in carriages, to promenade as slowly as geese going to pasture, for the only pleasure of seeing the shawl of Mrs. X., the dress of Mrs. P., and the nose of Mr. Q., the Indians of North America would declare that the French people were a nation of savages. This year, the line of carriages began at the Forte St. durin, and ran to the gates of the arch of triumph of L'Etoile. Every five minutes the carriages which were moving were obliged to stop during a quarter of an hour. Many carriages, called advertisement ceaches, were seen this year at Longchamp. The ready-made clothing establishment of Prince Eugene had sent its carriage and clerks, dressed in the most escentric fashion. The President drove, himself, on Thursday afternoon, an Americaine, to which two horses had been harnessed; but on Friday he was driven in a calash à la Daumont, with four horses. In short, Longchamp has been somewhat spoiled by a very violent northern breeze, and the most striking event which took place at that exhibition of fashion, was the appearance of a celebrated Lorette—Mme. Celeste Mogador—who drove among the princes, diplomants, and bankers, in a splendid carriage, to which four white horses of the pure t

The sale of Louis Philippe's books was finished on the 9th instant, and every one of them was sold for enormous prices, far beyond the value of any other works generally sold at auction. The last of these valuable books, the Romance of Serceforest, a manuscript, written on parchment, attributed to the Duke of Aumale, was sold for the enormous price of 12,000 francs.

Another very curious sale of books took place at Bourges, the other week, where 72 volumes of Voltaire, bound in green morocco skin, and adorned with 25,000 engravings, were sold for 35,000 francs.

The season of balls and pleasure is not yet over; and, according to all reports, we shall have another

The season of balls and pleasure is not yet over; and, according to all reports, we shall have another series of parties before the end of the month. There was, last night, a grand party at the Italian theatre, given by the royalist party, for the benefit of the poor people who, before 1820, were in the employ of Charles the 19th, and had been dismissed by Louis Phillippe. All the aristocracy of Paris had assembled within the doors of that superbuilding, which had been handsomely decorated by the upholsterers of the opera, with velvet, gold, and an immense quantity of candles and flowers. The music was exceedingly good—the dancing very fine—but it was as stiff as any ceremonious party of the Faubeurg St. Germain. The Infanta of Spain was present, in the box of Madam Aguado; and her levely head and sweet manners were much appreciated by all the numerous admirers she had at lovely head and sweet manners were much appreciated by all the numerous admirers she had attached around her. Next to her box, was the only American lady in the ball, Mrs. Bristed, whose pretenses were to attract the attention of all present, and even to withdraw it from the Infanta. Unfortunately, her efforts, as well as those of her witty' husband, were vain and useless. They both made a vain expense of show and folly, which was laughed at. Prince Louis Napoleon had hired a box for the occasion, and this had been considered as a trait d'esprá; but, owing to au unforescen circumstance, he had not arrived at two clock.

The third grand ball at the Tuileries is announced The third grand ball at the Tuileriesis appounced

The third grand ball at the Tuleries is announced to take place on Monday next, 19th inst., and I am told it will be a grand affair. All the newly constituted bodies—the Senators, Legislators, and members of the Council of State—will be present in their new regalias, that is to say, in full uniform. There are also many strangers of renown here in Paris, who will attend. The halls are newly decorated and lighted with gas. In short, the effect will be magnificent.

The Ministers, each in their turn, will give a grand party. M. Ducos, Minister of the Navy De-partment, offers his friends a grand ball on Tues-

grand party. M. Ducos, Minister of the Navy Department, offers his friends a grand ball on Tuesday next, 20th inst.

At the Jardin d'Hiver a series of three balls were given on Sunday, Menday, and Tuesday last. The toilets were superb, and the pleasure extreme. The first ball was a sort of "peasaatry"—a fair, animated by the jokes of Punch and Judy, and accompanied by excellent music. The second party was dedicated to young people, children of all ages and exes, and these little ones had much pleasure for heir money. The third was a superb concert, at bich mere than two thousand people had taken dezvous, and which afforded the greatest delight all present.

Due of the greatest hoaxes ever perpetrated against a silly people of Paris, is that of the "would-be

Dee of the greatest hoaxes ever perpetrated against a silly people of Paris, is that of the "would-be covery" of an engineer, M. D'Helle, who pretends the great discovered a way to direct ballooms. Large affished been posted all over Paris, and it was said that M. D'Helle would show his discovery in the Champ de Mars, on Sunday last; and that having tied his machine to the balloon Le Mayesteux, he would go in all directions over the Champ de Mars. More than four thousand people assembled there; but, after several attempts to tie the machine, M. D'Helle, and three of his friends and associatos, cut the ropes and went up, as formerly, leaving the wind to drive them wherever it blew. A general hissing was instanter uttered by the crowd, and if the machine of M. D'Helle was not totally destroyed by the infuriated persons who had paid destroyed by the infuriated persons who had poid are and five france to see the exhibition, it was only

owing to the presence of the police. Thus ended the farcical display of M. D'Helle's apperatus.

The theatrical news is not of much importance. The French Opera is busily engaged in the rehearsal of "The Wandering Jew." which has unfortunately been postponed, owing to the sickness of Tedesce, who was attacked with a very bad cold. But she is now daily recovering, and it is hoped she will be able to make her appearance within a few days. Mme. Laguia, an artist of much talent, whose voice is said to be magnificent and powerful, will make her debut in that play, assisted by Massal and Roger.

Mme. Cruvelli has not, as reported, accepted the offer of Barnum. She still belongs to the company of Mr. Lumley, and she will only go to the United States after the end of her engagement.

At the Comic Opera House two novelties have been produced, with the ordinary care for which the manager of that place is so well renowned. The first of these works, by Messrs. Sauvage and Bagin, is called "Madelon," and was received with much applause. The second, by Messrs. Carri and Barbier, music by M. Massel, is one of the prettiest plays ever offered to the public. It is entitled "Galathsi," and founded on the fable of Pigmalion the sculptor. The seenery is magnificent, and the costumes are rich. The singing and the choruses were excellent.

At the Hippodrome, M. Arnault is preparing for his summer campaign, and will astonish his friends by the extraordinary display of amusements he has propared during the winter. He has ordered two new balloons, which will be launched together into the air, and which will carry two huge cars, able to contain fifteen persons each. Mr. Coste has succeeded Mr. Godart in the capacity of aeronaut, and will direct that part of the programme. The company of women has been entirely renewed, and the horses will perform the newest tricks ever beheld. The first performance will take place Sanday next.

I have received a letter from the manager of the Panorama of the Mississing ricer, painted by Smith

I have received a letter from the manager of the I have received a letter from the manager of the Panorama of the Mississippi river, painted by Smith, of Philadelphia, informing me that this affair has been doing a good business in Spain, where it has been exhibited for the last four months. This huge painting was about leaving Madrid for Cadiz, and it was expected that good fortune would follow the provinces.

preprietor.

Among the Americans residing in Paris, there i Among the Americans residing in Paris, there is a gentleman of taste, Mr. Bryan, who has devoted the last fifteen years of his life to the study and collection of pictures. He has brought together, from Italy, Germany, and France, a larger private gallery of valuable paintings, by the first masters, than is possessed by any other individual American citizen. It will, doubtless, be gratifying to the people of New York to be informed that it is the intention of Mr. Bryan to take his collection to that city in the course of the summer, where this valuable gallery will be opened to the public.

B. H. R.

Our Vienna Correspondence.

Vienna, April 11, 1852.

Death of Prince Schwarzenberg—Names Mentioned in Reference to his Successor-Continuance of the same Internal Policy-Signs of Change in the Foreign Policy—Circumstances of the Prince's Death—Funeral Ceremonies—Ceremony of the Resurrection, &c.

My statements a week or two since, in reference

to Prince Schwarzenberg's health, will have prepared you in part for the news of his sudden death. The rumors that were prevalent on the subject for some time, were sedulously contradicted by the ministerial papers, but no one who knew Prince Schwarz enberg, and his manner of life, attached any weight to this. One Prussian paper was even prohibited here, because among other things, it circulated the rumors of the Prince's dangerous state. Yet a concealment of the progress of disease, or the denial of the danger, will not stay the hand of death, and the sudden departure of the Austrian Premier, though a surprise to the public in general, Premier, though a surprise to the public in general, was not so to those acquainted with his situation. He was just on the polit, it is said, of making an excursion to Southern Italy, to which he had been urged by his physicans, when thus prevented from carrying cut his purpose. But though it is evident the court must have had reason to expect this event, the difficulty of fixing upon his successor, shows that it found them unprepared. It is in fact difficult to name a man, in the whole circle of Austrian statesmen and diplomatists, fitted in every respect to replace Prince Schwarzenberg. Baron Kübec, President of the Imperial Council, who is the most prominent statesman of Austria at present, and who is speken Prince Schwarzenberg. Baron Kübec, President of the Imperial Couneil, who is the most prominent statesman of Austria at present, and who is spoken of as the Prince's successor, is a mere bureaucrat, and unacquainted with foreign affairs. He is wanting likewise, in that high aristocratic rank, which, in Austria, is still considered necessary to the chief conduct of affairs. Count Fignelmont is also much spoken of, the right hand man of Prince Metternich, but he is of a school that is now past. Count Collorado, formerly ambassador to St. Petersburg, is another person mentioned, but the objection to him is, that he is not in good odeur with the Emperor of Russia, his wife being a Polish lady. One of the Vienna papers, this morning, says that Count Buol-Schauenstein, present Austrian ambassador at London, has been sent for to come to Vienna. This diplomatist was formerly at Frankfort, and is not thought to have shown very great powers, for which reason he was removed. Count Rechberg, employed in the foreign department by Prince Schwarzenberg, is another named, but has probably little chance. Meanwhile, Baron Werner, Under Secretary of State, under Schwarzenberg, conducts foreign affairs, provisionally. Baron Kübeck is much closote d with the Emperor, and it is said that a new arrangement is in contemplation to separate, namely, the Presidency of the Council from the Department of Foreign Affairs, appointing Baron Kübeck to the former, asset choosing some diplomatist for the latter. This seems to be the most probable solution of the difficulty. It is also thought that the bepartment of the Interior will now be separated from the direction of the police. Thus it would seem that the tendencey to be given up for the want of a hand strong caugh to be given up for the want of a hand strong chough

held it. Whether there will be any real change in th policy of the government, is of course uncertain.
All the ministerial papers have stated that there
will be no change, that the great idea of unity and
centralization will be carried out in the manner

centralization will be carried out in the manner began by the deceased statesman.

That there will be some change in the foreign policy of Austria, in reference to France at least, is evident, I think, from a very remarkable article that appeared in the ministerial Press on the 10th inst. It is well known that Prince Schwarzenberg entirely approved Louis Napoleon's usurpation, and even perhaps incited him to it; and it is equally known that the subsequent relations between the Austrian and French governments were of the most friendly character. The idea was even entertained by them of intervening together in Switzerland. This was given up on account of opposition from triendly character. The idea was even entertained by them of intervening together in Switzerland. This was given up on account of opposition from unexpected quarters. The friendship of the two governments then cooled a little, no doubt, and this is one of the things that are said to have proyed upon the health of Schwarzenberg, but during his life there was no manifestation of anything like an insinical feeling. Now the Presse comes out as follows:—"The strange theory of hereditary right, on the basis of universal suffrage and the sovereignty of the people, which the President of the French republic was pleased to set up, on the occasion of swearing in the magistrates, will certainly lead the most credulous to the conviction, that if the tranquillity of Europe had no other guarantees than the assurances of peace of this prince, it would reposupon weak foundations.

"The words, conservons la republique, are still sounding in our ears, and already we hear the President plead the legitimacy of his claims to the inheritance of his uncle, before the dite of the jurists of France. This restless straggling to reach, in almost morbid haste, an object which probably lies far beyond the present boundaries of France, appears here in a particularly strong light.

"With the 'sovereign people' the man of 'universal suffrage' will hardly gain in legitimacy by these next deductions of his hereditary right; and the great powers, who signed the acts of exclusion against the Bonapartes, have certainly not recognized in the man of Pecember 2d the descendant of Napoleon, but simply the happy restorer of the order of society in France, and by that in all Earlies and the great powers, who signed the prestorer of the order of society in France, and by that in all Earlies and the great powers, who signed the prestorer of the order of society in France, and by that in all Earlies and the great powers and the prestorer of the order of society in France, and by that in all Earlies and the great powers are the proper of the order of societ

Napoleon, but simply the happy restorer of the order of society in France, and by that in all Eu-

"In this point of view, the founding of a dynasty

"In this point of view, the founding of a dynasty would have been accepted, as a fait accompti, rather quoique, than parceque a Bonaparto.

"But the successor of the French Emperor, and the helf of the imperial schemes of conquest, with that pronounced disposition for social experiments which we have seen in him, is an appearance whose unusual form must produce, at first sight at least, an impression little tranquilizing."

Prince Schwarzenberg died on the 5th instant, at about six o'clock in the evening, from a stroke of apeplexy, or what the official paper called nerves aching—stroke of the nerves. He lived about an lour in a state of insensibility after the stroke. Physicinus hastened to his side, and the Emperor visited him immediately with his own private doctor but nothing could be done to restore him. How little this was expected at the moment by his most intimate friends, and how it must have affected some of them, will appear from the following on dit which is related:—The Prince, who was a bachelor, and noted for his gallantries, was expected the same evening at a certain beautiful Countess—s, to rehearse with her some private theatricals that were to be salesquently represented. The lady, who knew nothing of the real occurrence, was at the open, and on returning home, told her servant to admit no one that evening but Prince Schwarzenberg. The servant answered, that he should be very happy to obey her orders, but that Prince schwarzenberg was dend.

The funeral ceremonies for the Prince were very

The funeral ceremonies for the Prince were very

magnificent. As the body was to be taken to the family vault on the Schwarzenberg estates, in Bohemia, it was first embalmed and laid out in state, at the Department of Foreign Affairs, the public being admitted for about three or four hours. It lay in a splendid cefin, in the uniform of lieutenant field-marshal, with all the crows and orders with which the Prince had been decorated in his life, exhibited on each side. The coffin was surrounded by twelve brilliant chandeliers, which threw a dazzling light upon the somewhat disfigured face of the corpse. It was then taken to the church of St. Michael, near the Imperial palace, to be consecrated. Here the Emperor, the archdukes of the Imperial family, the whole body of generals, and other officers of the court and garrison, the ministers and members of the diplomatic corps, and the principal civil officers of state, assembled. From the church a procession was then formed to the Bohemian rail-way station. First, marched several divisions of cavalry, with music; then the numerous servants of the house of Schwarzenberg, in their different liveries to these succeeded the battle horse of the Prince, in mourning; and the hearse, surmounted by a knight in armor, and followed by another knight in armor, en horseback; the ministers of state, diplomatic corps, and officers, civil and military, with the imperial archdukes came next, followed by several companies of grenadiers, infantry, and artillery, and the procession. The sides of the streets were crowded, and all windows and balconies filled with spectators, making altogether, with the mournful music of several bands, and the discharge of artillery, an imposing spectacle.

The past week has been unusually interesting in discinus corporations of artillery and imposing spectacle.

bands, and the discharge of artillery, an imposing spectacle.

The past week has been unusually interesting in religious ceremonies at court, and in the churches of the town, it being the holy week of the Catholies. The ceremony of washing the feet of the apostles, which attracts so many strangers to Rome at this time, is also performed here by the Emperor and the Imperial family; and the amount of this ceremony is, that twelve very old and poor men are chosen to come to court on the day before Good Friday, and being properly washed and dressed beforehand, are seated at a table in the great ceremonial saloon, to represent the twelve apostles. At a certain time the Emperor, with all the male members of the Imperial family, enters, and taking his position at the head of the table, serves the twelve old men, with his own hands, to the various dishes that are brought on by the court servants, or rather he sets the dishes before them, to be immediately taken away again untasted, which latter part of the ceremony is done by the other members of the Imperial family; and this form is gone through with four or five courses, and then the table is cleared and taken away, and the Emperor passes along and sprinkles, and wipes the feet of the old men; after which he hangs a little bag around the neck of each, with thirty pieces of silver, and the ceremony is finished. The old men receive to take home, beside the thirty pieces of silver, and which are sufficient for a large family. The same ceremony ought properly to be gone through with by twelve women, by the the female members of the Imperial family, but as the Emperor is not yet blessed with a spouse to take the lead, the other female members of the family seem to have declined the duty. It was remarked that the Emperor looked a little as if he was ashamed of his office; but his father, on the court chapel yesterday, at 4 o'clock. The procession being held in the interior court of the speciacle.

The past week has been unusually interesting in

formed in the Court Chapel yesterday, at 4 o'clock The procession being held in the interior court of the palace. The Emperor, with all the Imperial family palace. The Emperor, with all the Imperial family, the servants, clergy, and officers of the court, and the members of the different orders of knighthood

in their uniform, forming a part.

To-day begins the first Easter holiday, but we have a cold wind which would not disgrace the middle of winter.

The Pork Trade of the West.

OFFICE OF THE PRICE CURRENT, & CINCINNATI, April 22, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The slow mails have just brought to hand your paper of the 15th instant, in which I find a letter, said to be from a highly respectable firm in Cincinnati to a responsible house in New York, relative to the pork trade of the West. Of course, you knew such to be the facts, or you would not have so stated; but I must be allowed to say, that I cannot, for the life of me, understand how any man, or firm, could carefully compare the statements referred to, and make up such an exhibit as that contained in the letter from the "respectable firm in Cincinnati," without knowing that the facts in the case were grossly misrepresented. These gentlemen carefully enumerate every point at which the number of hogs for 1851 was increased in the statement prepared this year, but they take very good care not to mention points that were decreased in the same way Now, do you suppose, Mr. Editor, that any intelli gent man could carefully compare the statements, and discover every point where the number was increased,

and overlook entirely those where the number was decreased? I think not, and, therefore, it must be concluded that the letter was written for effect merely. The "curious" things which your correspondent imagines he has discovered, are not half so curious or important as he supposes, and, after all, he discovered nothing more than the readers of discovered nothing more than the readers of the Price Current knew perfectly well months before, viz., that in making up the statement this year, the figures for 1851 were, in several instances, altered. It was so stated in the Price Current, of the 29th of January; and the reason given for making the corrections was, that having obtained our information this season directly from our correspondents, and in most cases from disinterested parties, the reports were considered more reliable than those published the previous year, though the result showed that statement to have been generally correct.

In order that your readers may see how far the

upon, I will here furnish, as taken from the Price Current, the figures embracing every point where al-terations were made, and showing exactly how much the aggregates were increased and decreased.

| an Published in | ar Published in |
|--|-----------------|
| 1852. | 1851. |
| Wilmington | 700 |
| Maynesville | 3.500 |
| Beliebrook2.137 | 2 000 |
| Claysville 250 | none. |
| Harveysburg | 1.400 |
| Aberdeen | 1,600 |
| Manchester | 600 |
| Annual Control of the | 000 |
| Total14.887 | 9.800 |
| INDIANA. | 0,000 |
| Paris 2 467 | 400 |
| Cambridge, Dublin & Milton.21.819 | 22.000 |
| Perrysville | 3,500 |
| Williamsport 5.4 s) | 3 200 |
| Lafavette | 3 .000 |
| | 6.000 |
| Eugene 6.726 | |
| Newport | 4.000 |
| Vincennes | 8,000 |
| Fort Wayne 4,000 | 2,000 |
| York | 1,500 |
| Carlisle 1,500 | 2.500 |
| Evansville 6.500 | 12.000 |
| Total102.551 | 102.50 |
| | 103,80 |
| Pandatana STATES | 200 000 |
| Beardstown 34,000 | 35,000 |
| Alton | 25,000 |
| Meredocia | 9.000 |
| Naples 3.695 | 4.000 |
| Peeri | 30,000 |
| Pekin27,000 | 19.000 |
| St. Louis | 85,000 |
| Quincy24.500 | 20,000 |
| Keckuk | 22,000 |
| Burlington | 19,000 |
| Maysville 9.500 | 8,000 |
| | |
| Total292.369 | 276,000 |
| RECAPITULATION. | |
| Ohio | 9.800 |
| Indiana | 103,800 |
| Other States | 276,000 |
| Other States | 210,000 |

Grand total............409,807

pose. I have no interest in this matter, farther than to

protect the separation of the Price Current. So for as my pocket is concerned, I do not care a fig whether pork solls at \$30 or \$10 per bbl. Your correspondent, I precume, cannot say as much.

I believe, with your correspondent, that the East will receive a greater amount of provisions through the several character of communication between the fact and the West, than than your yours year, the East and the West, than in any previous year, the feellities for shipping being much better, and the rates of freight greatly lower than heretofore, and consequently there is a large descency in the receipts at

New Orleans; but it should be borne in mind that high prices are predeated, as much upon the deficiency in the stock of old products as on the falling off in the supply of hegs.

That the last crop of hogs was deficient eighteen per cent, at least, no person who is at all informed upon the subject, now pretends to doubt, and it is uscless, at this late day, to attempt to discredit the statement to that effect. Yours, respectfully, RICHARD SMITH.

Political Intelligence.

North Carolina While Bratz Convention.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Whig State Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on the 26th of April:—

Resolved, That Millard Pilimore, for the able, firm, and patriotic manner in which he has administered the government, deserves the confidence of the whole country; and we do not hesitate to declare that he is the first choice of the whige of North Carolina, for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That William A. Graham, by his ability, integrity, and patriotic devotion to the country, has endeared himself to the people of this State; and believing him faithful and capable, we earnestly recommend him to the whigs of the Union for the office of Vice-President.

Resolved, That whilst thus declaring our choice for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, we will nevertheless cordially support the nomination of the Whig National Convention, if they are unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures, which, we insist, should be adhered to, and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the daagerous and exciting subjects they embrace. And we declare it, as the opinion of this convention, that no candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency can obtain the vote of the whig party of North Carolina, unless he is, beyond doubt, in favor of maintaining the entire series of Compromise measures.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the doctrine of Intervention; and we declare that it is the duty of the General Government, to adhere strictly to the foreign policy of Washington.

Resolved, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the public lands—the common property of all the States—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States; and we insist, and shall continue to insist, that in the disposition of said lands for the purposes of education and internal improvement, the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and jus

alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a convention of the people, elected on the basis of the House of Commons, and we are in favor of submitting it to the people, to say whether such a convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution.

Resolved, That the President of this convention be requested to express to the patriotic statesman, Henry Clay, our deep sympathy for him in his protracted sickness and enfectled health; and the ardent aspirations of our hearts for the speedy restoration of those powers so long and so ably exerted for the honor, prosperity, and perpetuity of our glorious Union.

The Convention chose the following named gentlemen as delegates to the National Convention:

Frederick J. Hill, Henry K. Nash.

The Sixth district is to be represented in the National Convention by Geo. W. Haywood, J. W. Evans.

Geo. W. Haywood, John D. Hyman,

Geo. W. Haywood, J. W. Evans, John D. Hyman. Gen. N. T. Gren.

Resolutions of the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Conventions,—At the Anti-Slavery convention held at Cincinnati, on the 28th of April, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That slaveholding is in itself, an act of immeasurable wickedness, and that for all the abominations conceted with it, the American charsh and clergy are pre-eminently responsible.

Resolved, That this is not less the native land of the negro than the white man; and that a proposition to remove the former (to any other country) is in every way as unjust and impudent as would be a proposition to romove the former (to any other country) is in every way as unjust and impudent as would be a proposition to remove the former (to any other country) is in every way as unjust and impudent as would be a proposition to remove the same interest and solicitude for the moral, religious, and mental well-being of the colored people in the United States as they now do for those in Africa; when they evince the same desire to make them doctors, lawyers, nerchants, governors, presidents, judges and legislators, in America, that they now do make them such in Liberia; and when they will pour out half the tears over the horrors of the coastwise slave trade which they now do over the not more atrocious foreign slave trade, it may then be time for the colored people to begin to consider the question whether the colorization scheme is a charitable or a wicked device, animated by heavenly love or demendical malice. But that for the present we advise the free colored people to turn a deaf ear to all the colonization agents—and to press forward in the work of self-improvement, and to build up a character for themselves which shall put to illence and to shame those who now seek to drive them forth from their native land—schismatics, who clevate dogma above life, and substitute an outward worldly establishment for the true church of Christ.

Resolved, That wetched themselves from the blood of the slave

the church that would sustain slavery an bour it it were not sustained in it. and that it is therefore the duty of our great religious denominations "to free themseives from all connection with evil," and thus bring delive-rance to the captive.

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMER WINDELD SCOTT left Paname. April 16 the day appointed for her departure before leaving New York, at ten P. M., and was off Acapulco, on the moraling of the 14th.

of the 14th.

The New Ferry Boat Hundlinger.—This is the name of a new steamboat which Com. Vanderbill has recently always on the Querathine and Whith half ferry. She is feet long twenty nine feet beam with a waising bear engine, forty-inch cylinder, with eight feet stroke. He saloons are similar to the South Ferry beats, being or either side. She has also a very large promenade deek which is roofed over, thus protecting the passengers from the weather. It is computed that she will carry 150 persons, and capable of stowing thirty-five teams. She has a rudder at each end, which is a great advantage over the other boats on this ferry. She is commanded by Capt. James Braisted, formerly of the Sylph.

Computation of the Names of the Sylph.

Conflictent to an American Ship Mayren,—Capt. Billings, of the ship Mary Annah, of Portsmouth, N. H., has just made a voyage to Rouen, his ship being the first searoing vessel which ever went zo far up the Soins. He was received with distinguished attention, and the Chamber of Commerce presented him with a complete Atlas of Marine Charts and a set of views of their city. The Society of Commerce and Industry had a medal struck in his honor He received orders for a cargo of cotton for a second to receive the state of the second voyage, and a steam tug was placed at his disposal, to tow the ship back to Havre.

the ship back to Havre.

Large Freight.—The ship Staffordshire, 1.900 tons, cleared at Boston, on Tuesday, for San Francisco. She has on board 20,000 packages of goods, and her manifest measured thirteen feet in length. She has 170 passengers, 70 in the cabin, and 90 in the second cabin.

70 in the cabin, and 90 in the second cabin.

New Vessels are Gleucester,—About twenty new vessels have been added to the Gloucester fleet this spring and about as many more are to be added before the first of July. Three or four of these vessels have been or are being built at Gloucester, but most of them at Essex, and the ship yards present a busy scene. The vessels are all fire specimens of architecture, and will compare favorably with these built in any other part of the United States for sailing qualities and durability of workmanship.—

Gleucester Telegraph.

Lauxchen from the ship yard of Mr. Jas. W. Cox. Robinston, Mc. a clipper bark called the Amanda, to be commanded by Captain Daniel D. Baker, and intended for the Mediterranean trade.

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

The U.S. sloop of war Vincennes arrived at San Francisco, April 4. from Astoria Oregon. The following is a list of her officer — W. S. Hudson. Esq.—Commander, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer—Dominick Lynch. Lieutenants.—J. N. Barney, M. C. Perry, Jr., J. Wilkinson; Surgeon.—E. J. Rutter; Lieutenant of Marines.—W. Stokes Boyd; Assistant Surgeon.—S. Allen Engles; Passed Midshipman and Acting Master.—O. C. Badger; Passed Midshipman.—Watter O. Crain; Midshipmen.—J. C. Sulvan, G. D. Hand; Captain's Clerk—John W. Hudson; Poatswain.—W. B. Forrister; Gunner.—Eugene Mack; Salimaker.—T. Tatem; Carpenter.—W. F. Laighton.
The U. S. ships of war St. Lawrence, Raritan and Portsmouth were at Valparaiso on the 30th of March.
The United States ships of var John Adams and Jamestown were at Madeira, on the 9th of April.
The United States ships of var John Adams and Jamestown were at Madeira, on the 9th of April.
The United States steam frigate San Jacinto remained at Cadiz, April 4, and was expected at Gibraltar in a few days. A statement finat she had already gone into the Mediterrancan appears to have been incorrect.

Law Intelligence.

United States Streams Court. April 29.—No. 119, W. and S. Taylor vs. Austin Miller.—In error to the district court United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the district court, with costs, and remanding the same for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court. No. 146. M. McAfee et al., appellants, vs. J. T. Crofford.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Brooke for the appellants, and continued by Messes. Stanton and Snethen for the appellee.

30th.—John L. Heylin, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted an attorney and coursellor of this court. No. 117. J. D. and B. M. Bradford es. The Union Bank of Tennessee et al. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding this cause, with directions to enter a decree in conformity to the opinion of this court. No. 146. M. McAfee et al., appellants, vs. J. T. Crofford. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. V. E. Howard, for appellants. No. 143. L. Hogers, appellant, vs. J. G. Lindsay et al. This cause was argued by Mr. Crittenden for the appellant, and submitted on a prioted argument by Mr. J. A. Campbell, for the appellees.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian

The anniversary of the Society of Foreign Mis sions, in connection with this church, took place on Sunday evening, in the Rev. Dr. Potts' church University Place; it was attended by a crowded and fashionable congregation.

The annual report, ending the 1st inst., was pre sented, of which the following is an abstract :-

Finances.—The donations of the churches and indi-viduals, the main reliance of the Board, are \$8,051. larger than those of the preceding year. The receipts from all sources, including a balance of \$136 from last year, amount to \$143,459 06. Balance in the treasury, May 1, 1862, \$586 58.

Missionaries sent out.—Thirty persons were sent forth as missionaries and assistant missionaries during the year, seven of whom are ordained ministers of the gospel. The wives of missionaries, the teachers, catechists, &c., are called assistant missionaries.

Indian Missions.—Among the Choctaws, Chickasaws.

wives of missionaries, the teachers, catechies, &c., are called assistant missionaries.

INDIAN Missions.—Among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Iowas, and Sacs, Omahaws and Otocs, Chippewas and Ottowas: eleven ministers, and forty male and female assistant missionaries; four native assistants; 368 seholars under instruction, of whom 325 are boarded and clothed by the missions; church members reported, 93.

368 scholars under instruction, of whom 325 are boarded and clothed by the missions; church members reported, 93.

Aprican Missions.—In Liberia, four stations, and at Coriseo, near the equator: three ministers and six assistant missionaries—all persons of color but four; 159 scholars reported, of whom six are boarders; church members, 96.

India Missions.—Lodiana, Furrukhabad, and Allahabad, with ten stations. Twenty-six ministers, of whom two are Hindus; twenty-one American, and twenty native assistant missionaries; scholars, chiefly in schools of a high grade, 1,914, of whom 117 are boarded and clothed by the missions; church members reported, 231.

SIAM Mission.—At Bangkok, two ministers, and two American and one native assistant missionaries, and two American and one native assistant missionaries, scholars, 206 of whom 87 are boarded and clothed by the missions; church members,—
Missions to Romanists.—Moneys have been remitted, as in former years, for the support of evangelists, colporteurs, &c. in Europe. In Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and France, \$4,500 were thus expended last year.

Mission to the Juwa.—Two ministers and a licentiate preacher are employed among their "kinsmen according to the flesh," in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Summar.—Ministers, 54; assistant missionaries, 81; native assistant missionaries, 25; scholars, 2,647, of whom in boarding-schools, 535; church members reported, 440; statistics of Missions to Romanists not included.

The Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, preached the

The Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, preached the anniversary sermon. He took for his text Hebrews xi. 4:-" By faith Abel offered unto God a more xi. 4:—" By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts; and by it he, being dead, yet speaketh." Thus testified the apostle. The expression, no doubt, embodied the grand idea of immortality, and possessed a high influence on the present and the past. The dead was still amongst us, though we saw them not, or heard them not. They moulded our judgments, and they quickened our desires that lived or progressed. They helped to form the characters of time and in eternity, and looked into our thoughts. That general scope had peculiar interest when applied to men of eminent piety. The idea of the existence of a body of men, such as Cain, was revolting, though it was certain. He called attention to the subject of missionary influence, and to the field of the performance of the labors of the missionary. There were those who remembered the man who came among them to preach the words of eternal life. They remembered the kindness with which he approached them; that he followed them, and condescended to their weakness and bindness, and how earnestly he sent forth his blessing upon their hearts and understandings; and finally, how they bowed to the power, wisdom, and influence of his teachings—or, rather, to the higher power of God's spirit—and knelt to receive the gospel as a little child. By this influence Christ became the hier of grace and eternal life. The efforts of the missionary were consecrated for the benefit of the heathen. He was the herald of divine truth, and his good influence extended down to future generations. The effects of his labors were visible in the last pulsations of life, and possessed an influence even on those who had been but mere witnesses of his example. When taken away, they remembered what he was, and even the instincts of nature pleaded the cause of Christianity in our bosoms. The missionary planted the seed that brought forth the fruit of everlasting life. Need he say that his influence woul excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his The latter was identified with the faith and grace of God. He reviewed the grandeur of the results of Christian missions, and the individual scope and action of the missionary Calvin, who operated as a missionary on his own countryman. His influence was great and extensive, but they could now only speak of it in general terms; they could not pretend accurately to define its actual extent, or to follow his influence through its endless ramifications. Was there not something sublime and grand in the influence of missions which proceeded from a mighty power. Jesus Christ was himself (and it was not derogatory to say so) a missionary from Heaven to this world. I maily, the Church should raise monuments to the memories of departed missionaries; the Church should stand forth and render prominent the services of those men. Let the press exercise its influence, and circulate among thousands the great results

and circulate among thousands the great results and blessings which emanated from their labors.

The Rev. Dr.'s harrangue, of which the above is necessarily but a brief sketch, was listened to with that marked attention which its eloquence and power deserved; and the concluding exercises of the evening having been performed, the congregation discrepted.

Common Council.

ROARD OF ALDERMEN.

MAY 3.—This body commenced their May session to-day, Mr. Compton, President, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Difference of Hose Company No. 30, for a new house. Of James Gardner, for a sewer in West Thirty-eighth street, Of rector of Church of the Ascension, for two lamps to be placed in front of the church in Fifth avenue, corner of Tenth street. Remonstrance against flagging that part of Ninetcenth street lying between Avenue A and East river. Of J. T. Jeremiah and others, for continuation of sewer in Chrystie street. Of Aug. Schell, Denton, &c., for railroad on Second avenue. Of Charles Ray, for \$670 for the N. Y. Society for the Promotion of Colored Children. Of Union Ferry Company to suspend extension of pier No. 21, E. R. Of T. Kerr, and others, to grade Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue. Of James Nash & Co., and others, to pave Seventeenth street, between avenue A and East river. Remonstrance of owners of property against the construction of a sewer in Greenwich avenue, from Sixth avenue to Twellth street. Of trustees of the Association of Omnibus Drivers, to have the ordinances so amended as to allow them to run a line of stages in some section of the city, where the public may require them. Of I. G. to have the ordinances so amended as to allow them to run a line of stages in some section of the city, where the public may require them. Of I. G. Ferris, and others, for the use of bulkhead between Dey and Fulton streets, during the building of piers Nos. 20, 21 and 22. Of Le Count and others, relative to the proposed opening of Walker street. For a stay of proceedings in curbing Forty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, until the sewer shall have been finished. Of R. Preve, and others, to have Thirty-eighth street flagged and paved, between Fourth and Seventh avenues.

REFORTS OF COMMITTEES.

and paved, between Fourth and Seventh avenues.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Repairs and Supplies—Altering the plans for the re-building of Essex market, so as to have the dispensary removed from the market floor on the Ludlow street side, and to have the entire floor occupied only for market purposes. Adopted.

That a special committee of three from each board be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the erection of suitable public baths for the accommodation of the citizens.

That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies report the amount expended since first January, 1852, and the amount ordered by the Common Council to be expended, for the organization of new fire companies, etc.

Companies, etc.
That Jane street, from Eighth avenue to West That Jane street, from Eighth avenue to West street, he repaired. Also Bleecker street, from Cottage place to Abingdon square, and Twelfth street, from Ninth avenue to West street. Also, Twenty-third street, from First to Second avenue. Also, South street, from Market to Pike street, and from Roosevelt street to James street, including the space in front of the new bulkhead.

That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies advertise for proposals in altering the house of flose Co No. 44, so that the carriage can be taken out at the rear.

the rear.
That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinan-

ces to prepare an ordinance for the better regulation of street aprinklers, than is now provided for by the ordinance passed on 11th May, 1850. That South street, between Madison lane and Con-

ties sip, be repaired.

That hereafter, when resolutions are offered to the Common Council, they shall be written on a piece of

paper, at least as large as a quarter of a sheet of fools-

That \$100 be given the widow of the late John Shaw, deceased, late a policeman of the Twentieth ward.

The Board then adjourned, to meet on Wednesday afternoon, at the usual hour.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

MAY 3.—The Board met at 6 P. M., for the May session. Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum present. The minates of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC., REPERRED.

Petition of Stillman, Allen & Co. and others, to have the exterior line of the city, on the East river, from Eighth street to Thirty-eighth street, extended further into the river. Of John H. Martine, for lease of ferry from the foot of Roosevelt street to Bridge street, Brooklyn. Remonstrance against another ferry to Brooklyn, south of Maiden lane. Bill of James Morgan, for work done on the bell tower on Union market. Petition of John Schrieber, for remission of tax. Of Levi Adams and others, for a wharf or pier at the foot of 125th street, Harlem river. Of Lambert Suydam and others, for extension of sewer in Elm street. Remonstrance of Michael Floy and others, against constructing sewer in Fifth avenue, from 124th street to Harlem river.

REFORTS ADOPTED.

in Fifth avenue, from 124th street to Harlem river.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Ordinances, concurring in ordinance relative to sweeping and sprinkling Broadway, with an amendment authorizing the sprinkling between the hours of 8 and 5, instead of 9 and 4 o clock; concurring to cetablish a public pound in the First ward of the city.

Of the Committee on the Fire Department, concurring to provide 10,000 feet of hose for the Fire Department; concurring to organize a Hock and Ladder company in the Eleventh ward; in favor of giving Engine Company No. 30 ten additional men; in favor of repairs to Engine No. 5.

On Roads, concurring to place a well and pump at the corner of 153d street and Tenth avenue; concurring to regulate, macadamize, and set curb and gutter in Forty-ninth street, between Eighth and Sixth avenues; concurring to regulate and grade Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; on Streets, in favor of flagging the southerly.

grade Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

On Streets, in favor of flagging the southerly sidewalk in Thirtieth street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river; in favor of removal of the pump corner of Greenwich avenue and Bank street; in favor of feneing vacant lots on block bounded by Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues; in favor of flagging the sidewalks of Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; in favor of flagging the southerly sidewalk of Eleventh street, between avenues B and C; in favor of flagging the southerly sidewalk of Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; concurring to flag the southerly sidewalk of Sixth street, between avenues C and D; in favor of approving the awards of certain contracts made by the Street Commissioner; in favor of removing the pump in Sixteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

On Police, in favor of creeting station house for Thirteenth ward, corner of Delancy and Attorney streets.

LAID ON THE TABLE AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

streets.

LAID ON THE TABLE AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

I.AID ON THE TABLE AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED. Report of the Street Commissioner, in relation to inspectors for the year IS51.

COMMUNICATION ADDITED.

From the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, recommending that the sum of \$1,574 be appropriated to erect a house for the use of Hose Company 33, and that the contract for the carpenter's work be given to John Carr, and for the mason work to Allen & Laimbeer.

The report of the special committee, recommending the use of sine instead of lead in paint, as being cheaper, and not so prejudicial to the workmen and others, was taken from the table and adopted.

PAPERS CONCURRED IN.

Resolution directing the proprietors of Pier No. 1, North river, to extend the same to exterior line.

ZINC PAINT.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED FOR CLEANING STREETS, &C.
That the Commissioner of Streets and Lawre he.

That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to take immediate measures for the more effectual cleaning of the streets throughout the

City.
That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be

That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to have all the streets swept at least once a week (when the weather will permit), and to employ a sufficient number of carts to remove the dirt as fast as it is collected in heaps.

That neglect on the part of street inspectors to see that the above resolution is fully carried out will be a sufficient cause for removal from office.

That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps raport to this Board what, if any, additional appropriation is necessary to have the above resolution fully complied with.

The Board adjourned till this (Tuesday) evening, at 6 P. M.

Theatrical and Musical. Bewery THEATRE. - This old and very popula

theatre was, last evening, visited by a very large and respectable audience. After the raising of the curtain, there was scarcely peeping room. The performances commenced with the comedy of "Lois Montes," Miss Gertrude Dawes appearing as Katha Montes," Miss Gertrude Dawes appearing as Katharine Kloper, subsequently assuming the characta of Lola Montes. She danced very gracefully, and was warmly cheered. The next piece was the dramatic romance entitled the "Corsican Brothers." which habeen performed both in Paris and London with the greatest success. It has been played at the Bowery theatrefor the past week, and on each evening the bouse was crowded. We watched the progress of the piece tasevening, and seeing the intense interest that seemed to light up the countenances of those around us, we though we were particularly stupid in not recognising, as it were neither head nor tail to the mysterious drama that hun dreds so much admired; but if the plot puzzled us, the tableaux that succeeded were so excellently a ranged, that we ceased to wonder at the grea popularity of the piece. The deception, for deception it is, although no one can find it out, is perfect; complete, and that is, which is Fabien, or which i Louis Franchi? It is impossible to discover, althougi certain it is that both brothers are personated by Mr. Eddy; but how he contrives to address himself, as hibrother, we know not. The seene of the Grand Oper House of Paris exceeds in truthful representation an thing before seen on the Bowery stage; and the audience last night, loudly proclaimed their apprebation by esthusiastic cheers. The supper scene and the duel, i the last ack, are also excellent, and descrive the utmopraise—there scened to be such an earnestness of manner about the combatants (Eddy and Goodall), so as tremove the idea of a stage combat, and the attitude were calculated to form a good lesson for imitation in the noble art of fencing. They fight, breather awhite, at the mortal strife. In fine, the dram throughout was ably sustained, the scenery was bealtful, and the machinery perfect. Hamblin and hactive and intelligent stage manager have reason to 1 proud of the brilliant manner in which the "Corsica Brothers" has been placed on the stage; they deserve suscess, and we belie

For a, and we believe this piece will result very profitable for both manager and actors.

Broadway Theatre.—The operatic drama of "Gu Mannering" will be performed this evening, when Mi Cushman will appear in her great character of Meg Meriles, in which she has no rival in the world. Wheth Sir Walter Scott, in his view of this character, intende that Meg should be represented so hideous and unnature those who read may learn; but whatever may be the opicions of people regarding the qualities of Meg, all agree one thing, that Charlotte Cushman may be put down the best representative, as her manner of reading it differs from everybody class who ever played the part. Tientertainments will conclude with the farce of "Poppit the Question." Nearly all the leading talent of the that will appear.

enteranments will content the question." Nearly all the leading talent of the that the Question." Nearly all the leading talent of the that the will appear.

Nible's Ganden—The charming densease. Carolin Rousset, assisted by her talented sisters and father, we appear to sight, in the excellent ballet entitled. "La Syphide Adelaide as Reuben, a Scotch peasant; Theresine as E fie, and M. Jean Rousset as Madge, a soreerer. The dances which take place during the piece, are a peasest straphsey by the company, a general passie treats, a Higgiand fling, pass de quatre, with many other very attractive features. Wednesday evening, Mad. Anna Thillon are Mr. Hudson will appear. We understand that Aubernew opera of the "Bevil's Share," is in rehearsal, are will shortly be produced.

Bearon's Thearen.—The comedy of the "Busy Body will be presented this evening, with a fine cast: Blak as Sir Francis Gripe; Lester, as Sir George Alry; Blan as Charles; Burton, as Marplot; and Miss Weston. Miranda. The performance of this comedy, when preduced for Miss Weston's benefit, clicited the warme demonstrations of picasure, and, no doubt, it will mewith a similar reception this evening. The catertainmen will conclude with the new and favorite farce, calle "Who Stole the Pocket Hook," in which Messer, Johns and Rea will fill the principal characters.

National Thearen.—Three fine dramas are offered for this evening's amusement comisting of first, the Esta

and fee will fill the principal characters.

NATIONAL THEATHE.—Three fine dramas are officed this evening's amusement, consisting of first, the "Figure and and his logs," with Blanchard in the leading pawke will exhibit the surprising sagacity of his dog. "next in order will be the extravaganza and fairy specta entitled "Salander, the Dragon Shaye," in which meany all the corps dramatique will appear. This will followed by the new and successful drama entitled "Blackmith of Antwerp," which has drawn very laguated the surprising the programme will be sure to fill topoular resort.

LYCKUM THEATRE.—The reduction of the prices of Lycken Theatre.—The reduction of the prices at establishment attracted numbers last evening and performances throughout were received with the great enhances. To night the amusements commence the comedicita of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White:" a which the band will play the "Bell Polka" and "El bell schottisch." The next feature will be the dram the "Devil in Panis"—the part of Count Vaniile by Walcet. Miss Julia Bennett will represent six dited characters. This will be succeeded by the original characters. This will be succeeded by the original characters. The dramatic amusements we have a successful a Museum.—The dramatic amusements.

Parkura's Museum.—The dramatic amuseiments whice are given in this cetablishment continue to attra£ as delight very large assemblages. The programme provide for this evening will be a repetition of the popular material drama entitled "Guy Mannering, or the Gipty's Prephey." in which C. W. Clarke, Hadaway, Henkins, Mis Miestayer, Miss Farten, and Mrs. Penson will personat